Peptide T

Drug Class: **Entry and Fusion Inhibitors**

Peptide T is a type of medicine called an entry inhibitor. Entry inhibitors work by preventing HIV from infecting a human cell. In order to infect a cell, HIV must recognize and then bind to a receptor on the cell's surface. Once HIV is bound to the cell surface, it can enter and infect the cell.

HIV/AIDS-Related Uses

Peptide T is an investigational medicine that is not yet approved by the FDA for use outside of clinical trials. It was initially studied as a treatment for AIDS-related dementia and nerve pain. Researchers have begun to study peptide T again as a treatment to reduce the amount of virus in specific types of white blood cells called monocytes. This medicine does not cure or prevent HIV infection or AIDS and does not reduce the risk of passing the virus to other people.

Dosage Form/Administration

Peptide T comes in a liquid form. It can be injected into a vein or given as a spray into the nose.

Contraindications

Individuals should tell a doctor about any medical problems before taking this medicine.

Possible Side Effects

In early clinical trials, no serious side effects have been reported.

Drug and Food Interactions

A doctor should be notified of any other medications being taken, including prescription, nonprescription (over-the-counter), or herbal medications.

Clinical Trials

For information on clinical trials that involve Peptide T, visit the ClinicalTrials.gov web site at http://www.clinicaltrials.gov. In the Search box, enter: Peptide T AND HIV Infections.

Manufacturer Information

Peptide T
Advanced Immuni T, Inc.
P.O. Box 571
Liberty, NY 12754
(631) 584-4523

For More Information

Contact your doctor or an AIDSinfo Health Information Specialist:

• Via Phone: 1-800-448-0440 Monday - Friday, 12:00 p.m. (Noon) - 5:00 p.m. ET

• Via Live Help: http://aidsinfo.nih.gov/live_help Monday - Friday, 12:00 p.m. (Noon) - 4:00 p.m. ET